

SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS:

The title, which is the first paragraph, is amended on the following page.

On a following page, the specification, beginning with the last paragraph on page 2 through the first paragraph on page 4, has been amended to change each occurrence of absorbent, absorbents, absorption, and absorbed to adsorbent, adsorbents, adsorption, and adsorbed, respectively.

On the page following the above, the specification on page 32 last paragraph has been amended to correct the inadvertent suggestion that "Calgon" is a type of GAC.

Method For Removing the Gasoline Additive MTBE from Water or
~~Organic Solvents~~ Using Molecularly Imprinted Polymers

MTBE is difficult to remove from water or from other types of organic solvents. Water remediation processes take many forms but one typical procedure requires holding tanks, pumps, and absorption materials. Generally, tons of ~~absorbent~~ adsorbent are used at any one site.

Examples of such ~~absorbents~~ adsorbents include GAC (granulated activated charcoal) and a similar product known as "organoclay". The primary producers of GAC are Calgon Carbon Corporation in Pittsburgh, PA and Norit NV in the Netherlands. Calgon Carbon Corporation estimates that United States customers recently purchased about 20,000 tons of a GAC annually that is specifically designed to adsorb small molecules, such as MTBE. This ~~absorbent~~ adsorbent product sells for about \$3500.00 per ton presently.

Furthermore, these prior ~~absorbent~~ adsorbent technologies require that millions of tons of wood be burnt to produce the necessary charcoal, which by itself incurs a substantial negative environmental effect (i.e., consumption of resources, additional green-house gas emissions).

Furthermore, these prior products are, for the most part, non-recyclable.

In addition, these prior products are non-specific in the components that they ~~absorb~~ adsorb. This, at best decreases their efficacy, and at worst has them removing components that are not intended to be removed from the water.

Referring now to **FIG. 8** is shown a diagram of a test setup used to determine the efficacy of the process. Either a quantity of MIPs or a GAC (~~specifically~~ available from the Calgon Corporation) is mixed into a contaminated quantity of water containing 500 parts per billion of MTBE, the mixture is stirred for one hour, and then the water is analyzed to determine the percentage reduction of MTBE. A comparison between the use of the GAC and the MIPs of the instant invention is shown in a bar graph of **FIG. 9**. The instant invention is substantially more effective at removing MTBE from the water.